Eis Hatred of Buman Beings-Tremendous Strength and Agility-Ferocity

and Revenge

While with the animal-hunters in the angles and foot-hills to the north of lenares we heard of a man-wolf. On two former occasions we had received like reports, but had given little attention to them. The superstitions natives of India have many strange beliefs. One of them is that a brother who bas murred a brother turns into a man-wolf, and roams the jungles one hundred years as a penance. While they hold this anias a penance. White they note this am mal in fear and terror, as well they may, they reason that if he is killed another relative of the family must take his place and serve out the remainder of his sen-Therefore, while they would talk to us of these monsters, they were always very careful not to locate them and bring them into danger.

We had long before made up our minds that there was nothing so very neer in finding a wild man in the jungles Children are carried off by semi-wild men or by wild animals almost daily, and even the civilized countries lamented, and growled, and the wind fied Chinaman when he returns. have their wild man rosming through the forests. We were willing to pay a round sum for the capture of a man- car wolf, believing he would turn out to be only a wild man, but at the same time a greater curiosity than a gorilla. We had been making our headquarters

in a village for several days, baiting our traps for hyenas and having natives on the lookout for serpents, when one midafternoon I got into a hammock slung between two trees on the outskirts of village and dropped off to sleep. My two white men were already asleep in hammocks some distance away, and such of the natives as were not out for us were lying by to pass the heat of the every inhabitant. I had not slept over half an hour when a mosquito bit me on

the edge of the jungle, about forty rods The children were still at play, and were a hundred feet nearer the from the cover of the thicket to the shelter of a single bush on the cleare It looked to me in the brief limpse I had like a gorills. I measured the leap afterward with a tape-line, and fled in terror.

nothing but a black spot, and it was two ing. All that day he yelled out every two lean man. It has a board of officers who monkey leaps, and before I could call in the afternoon hunger and pain mastor as executive and as financial committeed in the accept a little boy about two tered him. We brought up a cage, got tees. There is no treasurer in the sense monkey lease, and belief to be a continuous monkey lease, and belief to be and a half years old and was retreating and a half years old and was retreating with him. It was on its hind legs, both and legs were terribly swollen, and he arms around the child, and running with and leg were terribly swollen, and he arms around the child, and running with and leg were terribly swollen, and he temptation, the funds of the society are the s arms around the body was naked made but little resistance, great swiftness. The body was naked made but little resistance, which there are as many and hairy, but I was convinced that is We now had opportunity to look him looks ag there are officers. To each look

creature had now killed three children. from here." against whom it seemed to have a parthe safety of the village, he would give his consent for us to seek his capture. I helped him to reach this conclusion by a

Village.
The first thing to be done was to learn way. He must sleep, but no one could excepting went well up to noon, when say when, as he had been seen prowling we stopped for a rest and a bite to eat. around at all hours of the day and night. He was very strong and fierce, and it was doubted if one of the tiger cages would hold him. We decided to tempt his curiosity, and to this end one of the cages was placed in the jungle and the door so arranged as to shut the creature in if he but entered. But he took no notice of the curiosity, or if he did it was to fight shy of the suspected trap.

Twice in three days he was seen again on the borders of the village, evidently bent on further mischief, and the natives finally found a path which the man-wolf used in going and coming from a waterhole. As soon as they came in with the news we started out to set a different trap for him. The steel-traps to catch wild animals have no teeth, and the jaws come together in a way to give one a leverage on the other. I have known of a full-grown tiger being caught by the foot and firmly held in a trap no larger To the Editor of the Dispatch: than the boys set for mink and muskrat. We replaced the chain with a half-inch rope made of native grasses, and as soon as a suitable spot had been selected we excavated a hole, buried the trap out of sight, and tied the end of the rope to it. This sapling was held down by a trigger which a sharp pull would release.

When the trap had been set no eye could detect anything suspicious around the spot, and we felt certain that the creature would get into trouble if he passed that way. When we could do no more we retired to the village, about a When we could do no States." more we retired to the vinage, mile away. It was about sundown when hurt us, and if the northern people can't take care of themselves that is their fault, take care of themselves that is their fault. we arrived, and we were just in time to see a wonderful proceeding. A large and savage looking byens came out of the jungle and sniffed and snuffed and growled at us from a distance of about twenty rods. We refrained from shouth man-fear the reports would frighten the manwolf away, and while 100 of us stood gazing at the beast another suddenly ap-It was the same creature I saw

rom the hammock.
"It is the man-wolf!" moaned a score of natives in chorus, and at least a dozen of them slunk away into their huts. But the beast had not come to disturb.

us. He had evidently been tracking the byens, and he was there for revenge. hyens, and he was there for receige.

He bounded over the ground with great lesps, and the hyens did not suspect his approach. The last bound was a tremendous curve in the air, and as the manwolf came down it was full upon the hyena's back. He uttered a terrible scream as he struck, and the hyena gave vent to something like a shrick. They rolled over and over ou over and over ou the ground, biting, clawing, growling, and gurgling, but the fight did not last over sixty seconds. Then the man-wolf sprang up, shook binself, and ut-tered a yell of triumph, and after threatening us for a couple of mintnes re-entered the jungle. We went out to the entered the jungle. We went out to the body of the hyena, and its condition gave us an idea of the man-well's fighting powers. One ear was torn off, both eyes plucked out, two legs broken, its longue bitten nearly off, and it had several horrible gashes in the belly. It was plain that the creature was a match for lion or tiger, and we began to feel very uneasy. By the advice of the head man we built several extra fires and kept a we built several extra fires and kept a

ming. Perhaps he has been told you are here to capture him."
"But who could have told him?"

" He had a cousin who was turned into a vulture for striking his father, and another cousin who was turned into a ser-pent for cursing our faith. Either one may have carried the man-wolf the

We placed sentinels on the watch when ready to turn in, but everything passes off quietly until about midnight. Then roars brought every man, woman, and child out of sleep with a bound. I had no other thought than that the man-wolf had seized one of the sentinels, but as I leaped out of the hut one called to

your trap! It was a mile, as I have told you, from the village to the spot where we had set the trap, and yet the screams seemed close at hand. When the news went round that there was no danger the village soon quieted down, but there was no further sleep for any one. Whether caught or not, the creature seemed ceedings I ever knew a wild beast to engage in his was the worst.

He had a voice as strong as a lion's, a time. He roared, screamed, shrieked, full head of steam on when daylight There is one rule only in China. No counme, and after a hasty breakfast a party of twenty of us moved in his direction

He hung about three feet from the earth, and as far as he could reach in every direction he had pulled up the bushes by day. There were two or three children the roots. He was as supple as a monkey, playing at the door of a hut near me, and could double himself up and reach the trap, but strong as he was he could quiet as if a spell had been placed upon not spring the jaws open and release his residents one or more such societies will

> two. He had been caught when we first Middle Ages. heard him scream out, and had been was not. As soon as we came near him he made such tremendous efforts to get The Lon-Gee away, or got at us, that all the natives | ized much as secret societies are banded

I did not start up, but rabbed my eyes do nothing with the beast until he had bers under the sauctity of numerous wide open to identify the strange crea-ture. It had cowered until I could see turned to the village and left him hang-turned to the village and left him hangor three minutes before it moved again. or three minutes, and all that night we are elected from time to time, and have like functions as our officers, with the bounded for the children exactly as a cond morning he was still ugly, but late addition that they act on occasions both

shrill scream of anger dashed it down wild beasts for twenty years or more. on the hard, baked earth with terrible This creature had a human face and Then it shook its fists at the villagers coarse hair, the teeth were long, the came to America only one defalcation of the coarse hair, the teeth were long, the swarming out, and, dropping down on hands out of shape, and he had learned all fours, bounded away into the jungle. to go as a four-footed animal. He was, We found the child gasping its last, indeed, a horrible looking sight, but the That fling had broken almost every bone worst feature about him was his eyes. in its body. It was not until the villagers were convinced that I had seen more ugly pair. There was a villainous the creature and was assured of its iden- squint to them and the bails seemed to

We drew the cage to the village and ticular spite, and as its presence menaced gave the beast food and water. He readiv accepted both, and his conduct was as humble as we could desire. He was biding his time, however. On the third present valued at \$20 and by agreeing not to give the matter away in any other tion of the cage and tested every bar. He did this when he thought he was unobserved. On the fifth day he began the habits of the creature. He was to snarl and growl and show histemper, known to eat meat, roots, barks, and and on the sixth we started off with him, almost anything else which came in his the cage being dragged by twelve natives.

As all were sitting down the man-wolf suddenly sprang out of a corner where he had been sulking, seized a bar with either hand, and with a tremendous efort wrenched them out. One he retained for a weapon as he leaped to the earth. It was so sudden that no one was He did not seek escape, but revenge, and before we could pick up our gups and open fire he had killed three of the natives and severely woundtwo others. He was still laying about in, screaming with rage, when one of the white men gave him a charge of buckshot and ended his career. He had struck only single blows, yet each one had been hard enough to cripple or kill But for our guns he would have killed every man in the party.

Ignorant and Unlettered Foreigner

This morning a friend of mine, a onelegged Confederate, who makes an honest living at a fruit-stall in the New market, told me he had been thinking a good deal about immigration, and he thought too many "ignorant and unlettered foreigners" come to our country.

" What country ? "The United States."

"But do many of them come to Virginia ? "No; but they do to the northern

"Very well, let them come; that don't not ours. And why should we help them to keep off the foreigners? What help have they ever given us? On the con-trary, have they net imposed 'the igno-rant and unlettered' negro on us of the South as a fellow-citizen? Have they not in that way produced corruption and discord in our politics and produced a

pest and a standing menace in our so-ciety? No; it is as much as we can do to keep Mahone from forcing negroes upon us as the frogs were forced upon Sgypt-into our 'houses and bed chambers. And the very men whom you propose to aid in keeping off foreigners are the very same men, the Republicans, who brought on the late war and have done what they could ever since to curse us. If they choose to consider foreigners as 'lice and swarms of flies' let them manage them for themselves. They are neither 'lice' nor 'swarms of flies' to

us. They do not come among us and cannot therefore be a nuisance to us." "But will they not produce a bad effect on the northern States?"
"Not as bad on the northern States as their measures for the South have produced in our States. So far as we are

concerned they have no patriotism. Why should we have or pretend to have any such feelings towards them? Why should we help our neighbors to keep other people's stock out of their fields, when they have destroyed our fences and turned all our hogs into our fields?" REPLECTION.

DEATH TO TRAITORS.

SOCIETIES WHO CONDEMN TO DEATH FOR BREACHES OF TRUST. The Famous Six Chinese Societies - Emberslement Means Certain Death-The

Heathen Highbinder. A New York letter says : "It is certain that people are condemned to death within the limits of the Government of the United States for odences which do not call for the death penalty under the laws of the United States," said Inspector Newcome the other day.

"People die who are not sentenced to "Sahib, you have caught the beast in death under United State laws, but have offended against something which our Government does not recognize."

It is well worth while to find out why they die, and what means are employe to encompass their death. To this it is necessary to inquire into the home traditions of a class of people who come here, not to become citizens of the United States, but to earn and fastened to one locality for the re-mainder of the night, and of all proman expects to return when he embarks for the United States. He may-he generally does-change his mind after he gets here, but he comes with an idea and he was not quiet for two minutes at that he will be a Chinaman while he remains here, and that he will be a glori-

What does he do when he gets here try under the Buddhist rule is more enslaved to custom than the Chinese. He probably heard us coming, for his rule is more potent than that of trades and

There are two large societies in New York and several small ones, their mem-bership running from 500 far up into the thousands, and as a general rule it will be found that wherever any considerable number of Chinaman have settled as be established. the cheek and started me up.

I lay on my right side, and through the meshes of the hammock could see breath. Had it been of soft iron I meshes of the hammock could see breath. Had it been of soft iron I meshes of the hammock could see breath. character, and, so far as they may be de-Had it been of soft iron I Masonic Relief Association, with some

The two large societies here are the jungle than I was. Almost as soon as I suspended for over four hours. You Lon-Gee-Tong, which has its headquaropened my eyes I saw a dark object leap would have thought he would be exhausted with pain and struggling, but he | whose rooms are at 210 Chatham Square,

> The Lon-Gee-Tong Society is organtogether among Americans. It has some We quickly understood that we could secrets to be held inviolable by its memis shown by the fact that in the forty ombination lock of the safe itself.

until he has fully recovered, he receives, also without cost, the constant attend-ance of some follow-member as a nurse and assistant. The society providing this attendant calls first for volunteers. If there is no volunteer a lottery is held, in which each member has a single number, and then, according to the numerical strength of the society, two, three, or four men are drawn for each day, and

other reason a member desires to borrow loan, and a notice is forthwith

can pay. Then an auction is held. Some lights displacing about 300 gas-lamps one may have subscribed \$30 and now so that the 25 towers must cover the may need money. He will bid \$29, and on until some area of about 1,200 gas-lamps, an average of 40 to 50 lamps to be displaced one who is neediest of all may bid \$20, by each tower. It is apparent, then, and this the debtor pays over. In this

ly punished. The worst of these is em-bezzlement of funds held in trust for the bezzlement of funds held in trust for the sick or dead. The punishment for this is death whenever it can be inflicted. Here the services of the Highbinder come in. He is the society's executioner, having something of the functions of the sheriff of an American county. The authority of his position may be appreciated when it is remembered that in China there is neither a code of law as in Latin countries, nor a written common were first introduced, but did not prove countries, nor a written common law as in England and America. Chinese law is custom, with the authority of fifty Chinese communities, and has the The experience of Savannah is not fasame legitimate right to inflict death outside of China as inside its limits, but in New York and San Francisco the society is the synonym for the community. This is the synonym for the community. This is at least partially shown by the fact that the Chinese Embassadors or Consuls in all foreign lands where there are large struction—such as the roofs of houses. Chinese settlements recognize the con-stitutions of the societies by exchanging street, or the shadow makes darkness official courtesies and dinners with the rather than light. I submit, then, that

societies' officials.

These societies, then, are not, as has of forty to fifty gas-lamps in this city been so often reported, money-making will meet with such obstructions from corporations, but associations for mutual foliage of trees and roofs of houses that support and help. Their so-called "personal tax on the slaves they rule" corresponds closely to the corresponds closely closely closely closely closely closely closely closely closely responds closely to the occasional assess-ments of our mutual benevolent associasociety, not to the enrichment of any member or officer. On the contrary, the

bad character or for drunkenness, his cost is much greater. To this extent plain that the creature was a match for ion or tiger, and we began to feel very incase. By the advice of the head man are built several extra fires and kept a harp lockout.

The Effect of Warm Days and Cost is much greater. To this extent political or religious opinions are never considered. In New York and San noticed warm days and cool nights almost occur, and the fellow is evidently very angry,"

Telaimed the old man. "You are white some preventive remedy. Dr. Bigsome preventive remedy. Dr. Bigsome preventive remedy. Dr. Bigsome preventive remedy. Dr. Bigsome preventive remedy. The Effect of Warm Days and Cost is much greater. To this extent political or religious opinions are never considered. In New York and San noticed warm days and cool nights almost one supposed in the political or religious opinions are never considered. In New York and San noticed warm days and cool nights almost one supposed in the political or religious opinions are never considered. In New York and San noticed warm days and cool nights almost one supposed in the political or religious opinions are never considered. In New York and San noticed warm days and cool nights almost one supposed in the political or religious opinions are never considered. In New York and San noticed warm days and cool nights almost one supposed in the political or religious opinions are never considered. In New York and San noticed warm days and cool nights almost one provential that the political or religious opinions are never considered. In New York and San noticed warm days and cool nights almost one provent warm days and cool nights almost one pr

prices set on their heads. Nearly all of these are members in good standing of one or more of the societies, for it is not one or more of the societies, for it is not unusual for an individual to belong to

unusual for an individual to belong to several of the organizations.

Having joined, the member can never cease to be a member, though he may, as in Freemasonry, become disaffiliated. He is then a passive member, but his oath of secrecy is still in force. The initiatory fees and compulsory dues are so small usually as to be merely nominal, but nembers are expected to contribute but members are expected to contribute to the treasury according to their means, and nearly all do so from time to time,

porate expenses. picture will be adorned with numerous \$45,000. symbols of the kind that form such a Miller

church, business-room, and club-room, smoking and drinking are allowed there, enjoyment of a good time generally.

The officers of the society exercise judi- his loss. They are all similar in cisl functions, and all minor disputes of a civil character are commonly left to But it is not only the them. But it is not only the civil dis-pute that is left to them. They form, in Executive Board, a court corresponding to our General Term, and in case of offences against the society, even in the gravest matters, they try the offender, and if he is found guilty pronounce his sentence, even if it be the extreme one

fights between the societies. The societies are generally on good terms with one another, having similar objects, and sometimes, as stated, having members who belong to several societies at once Sometimes they clash, however, and when they do, if the quarrels are not settled by arbitration, there is inevitable bloodshed. The character of their quarrels is difficult to explain or even to un derstand, but the quarrels resemble those between towns in the feudal ages,

MR. GLASGOW REPLIES. The Tower System of Street-Light-

ing.

To the Editor of the Dispatch :

came to America only one defalcation of such funds has occurred, and that was for a trifling amount. The safe of the Electric Light and Power Company to Lon-Gee-Tong is a curious sight, having light the streets of the entire city with no less than five special combination twenty-five towers and 100 are lights in padlocks attached, besides the regular addition to those now in use. This offer was accompanied by a report of the Com-The society, like all which are in good mittee on Electric Light containing a working order, employs its own physic comparative statement of the cost of to be a man-wolf, and that it had long solves on his easy capture when the been a menace to the locality. It was, he said, his cousin, who had killed a brother filteen years before. As the creature had now killed three children. You will never get him away delicacies and special articles of diet do-manded in each case. Every member of additional gas-lamps would be required the society when sick receives without cost the physician's attendance, his medicines, and his food. This is not all.

After he is well enough to get out of bed,

two systems of lighting that I took the trouble to prepare from the City Audi-tor's accounts a careful statement of the cost of gas for the year 1887. This statement was given to the public in de-tail and showed the cost of the present street service of electric lights to be about double the cost of the gas-lamps displaced by it. Mr. Pizzini published a communication in your paper denying the correctness of my statement. they serve, relieving one another like this I replied on the eve of leaving the oldiers on watch or policemen on beat.

When through sickness or for any cations appeared in your issue of the 2d instant commenting on my reply-one other reason a nember desires to borrow from Mr. W. H. Cole, superintendent of money he falls on the society for a synfrom Mr. W. H. Cole, superintendent of directs learn and a notice is forthwith the Electric-Light and Power Company, placed on the bulletin. It will read something like this: "Wun Lang wants \$100 for six months. Object: "To start a laundry." Or, "Object: Sickness in referring only to the tower feature of the property of the start of the control of the start of the st from broken arm."

The more wealthy members will probably subscribe enough to make up the desired sum, and the money will be paid over at once to the applicant. If, after the large of two or three months he had the lapse of two or three months, he has to cover the same area). The part of put by say \$50 toward the payment of this service to be performed by the archis debt, he calls a meeting of his creditors and tells them how much he of the arc lights now in use, 100 arc

way a syndicate loan is often repaid far is the towers, and on them debelow par.

Offences against the society are severe Are they successful elsewhere? Mr.

an electric tower which covers the area

the cost of gas and electric light? Peo tions, and it inures to the benefit of the society, not to the enrichment of any member or officer. On the contrary, the comparison was first instituted, as I have the temperature of the Gulf Stream, officers as a class are far poorer than shown above, by the advocates of his going to the Saratogs of the South, Jack-ninety-nine out of one hundred of the proposal. I am glad to find that he conmerchants and traders who belong to the siders it unprofitable, and that he is not was a sea of Jasper and pavements of societies. They are chosen for their disposed to follow that investigation character, probity, and ability, and not further; and in taking leave of him I for their wealth.

Joining one of these societies is entirely optional with the individual, and although an applicant for membership of lighting our two chief business streets may be and sometimes is blackbelled for and parks with it, notwithstanding the

A KING OF BUNCO.

SKETCH OF THE LIVE OF THE NOTORIOUS MILLER.

How an Astor Was Duped-Dashing Methods of the King-The Successes He Arbfeved.

(Philadelphia Times.) Henry Miller was the son of a Midland farmer in New York and was constituand nearly all do so from time to time, tionally opposed to work. He ran away so that as a matter of fact a society of from home and went to New York city when he was thirteen years old, and, afcome of about \$10,000 a year. Of this ter graduating among crooks, he launch-S1,000, or about that sum, will be expended for the maintenance of the society's hall and other current expenses; and was a young man named Raymond, \$1,000 will go for salaries, and the rest who had Spanish blood in him. Miller was will be used for benefits of the sick, fune-five feet eleven inches in height, doted will be used for benefits of the sick, fune-rals for the dead, and other similar cor-on good clothes, and had his coats made on good clothes, and had his coats made him. "Want with you? You d-d bunco on good clothes, and mad his coach laways at Pool's, in London. He dressed always the f. I want you to stop robbing my the meeting room, or hall of the soin the height of fashion, and passed guests, and I give you one hour to leave wherever he went as a rich man's son, this house." Miller's face grew white. crety, is usually a large room, which, ex- wherever he went as a rich man's son, cepting when the society is in executive and his keen knowledge of human nature, session, is used as a club-room. It is aided by his imposing presence and his open to the public in the sense that glib tongue, cost the rich men of this swore, under his breath, that he would open to the public in the sense that glib torque, cost the rich men of this strangers are always welcome if they country many hundred thousands of strangers are always welcome it they country many hundred thousands of come as visitors on legitimate errands and at any reasonable hour. Like Chinese assembly-rooms it will always be found like the rooms mentioned above, to have a religious look at one end. An alter is always nigred before a releture of the rooms after its always responsible forms and the genial Morris said he knew of his own not distinctly record. altar is always placed before a picture of personal knowledge that Miller carried a Joss, and the wall on either side of the balance at his banker's, D. G. Ambler, of

Miller was the brains of the combine, conspications feature of Chinese worship.

At the other end of the room is fixed a large blackboard on which, in the lead. Miller conceived the iniquity, the He probably heard us coming, for his auger was freshly aroused and pretty soon we could hear him tearing at the bushes.

I am free to say that the first sight of the man-wolf, caught by the hind foot in the trap, and hanging head downward from the swaying sapling, took the hold met a tiger face to face on the path.

He probably heard us coming, for his auger was freshly aroused and pretty soon we could hear him tearing at the bushes.

I am free to say that the first sight of the man-wolf, caught by the hind foot in the trap, and hanging head downward from the swaying sapling, took the hold met a tiger face to face on the path.

He hang about three feet from the earth.

There are two large societies?

There are two large societies in New 1 large societies in New 2 large societies in the path.

He probably heard us coming, for his the first sight of the members is kept on the subscriptions of such things as interest the society. A full list of the members is kept on the wall, and the subscriptions of soon as they began to be suspected by can the first boarding house they stopped at was No. 7 south Merrick street, but as on the wall, and the subscriptions of soon as they began to be suspected by such the first south ments of such things as interest the society. A full list of the members is kept on the wall, and the subscriptions of soon as they began to be suspected by start was No. 7 south Merrick street, but as on the wall, and the subscriptions of soon as they began to be suspected by start was No. 7 south Merrick street, but as on the wall, and the subscriptions of soon as they began to be suspected by start was No. 7 south Merrick street, b The hall being a combination of ring the Centennial they did a land-office business, and Miller boasted that he carried away \$65,000 from the Quaker City as is also the playing of games of chance and its environs. Among his victims was for reasonable stakes, dining, and the Renjamin Darlington, of Pittsburgh,

MILLER SUMMERS AT CAPE MAY, During the sestivities attendant upon the Centennial Frank Cake kept Congress Hall and Colonel Duffy the Stockton. It very naturally occurred to the quick inverse that the stockton is the stockton of the stockton in the st stincts of a man like Miller that a great | The next day, without a word of explanaharvest, white and ripe for the reaper, tion, Mr. Astor called Mctinly to him awaited him in the city by the sea. His and pointed Miller out to the landlord motto, before he had been there a week, and said simply: "I have good reason of death, and issue the warrant for the execution of the Highbinder.

The Highbinder is not only the sheriff, but he also acts as a warrior in case of the conduction of the Highbinder is not only the sheriff, but he also acts as a warrior in case of the conduction of the Highbinder is not only the sheriff, but he also acts as a warrior in case of the conduction of the Highbinder.

The Highbinder is not only the sheriff, but he also acts as a warrior in case of the conduction of the Highbinder is not only the sheriff, but he also acts as a warrior in case of the conduction of the Highbinder is not only the sheriff, but he also acts as a warrior in case of the conduction of the Highbinder is not only the sheriff, but he also acts as a warrior in case of the conduction of the Highbinder is not only the sheriff, but he also acts as a warrior in case of the conduction of the Highbinder is not only the sheriff, but he also acts as a warrior in case of the conduction of the Highbinder is not only the sheriff, but he also acts as a warrior in case of the conduction of the Highbinder is not only the sheriff, but he also acts as a warrior in case of the conduction of the Highbinder is not only the sheriff, but he also acts as a warrior in case of the conduction of the Highbinder is not only the sheriff, but he conduction of the Highbinder is not only the sheriff, but he conduction of the conduction of t was to rent a cottage, neatly furnished, owned by Colonel Lansing, who was profoundly ignorant of the nature of the business which called the dashing Miller

banker, which was duly honored. have bought every hotel on the islandwith checks.

One month—July—was spent by the courtly Miller in becoming acquainted with the land. With an eye to business for months he was mourned as dead. he had issued orders that no bunco steerers should inveigle a victim till permission was first given. Mr. Miller was a banker's nephew and wanted to buy real estate, so he said. James Doak was intended for a city bank. A bar-keeper in a Broadway saloon had been called in then special officer at Congress Hall and | to ass lice, was special officer at the Stockton, the "boodle" to the bar-keeper. Several large hauls had been made by Banker Clows spretended son and "High cines, and, in some cases, to superintend the cooking, or even himself to cook the and dispensing with the use of gas for Jinks" were celebrated every night at Hall and made a straight wake to his mining camp in the far West.

the bunco man ran against a bad snag in the bunco man ran against a bad snag in the person of a retired Trenton merchant, who saw the wheel go around for the sum of \$3,000. The old man, quietly living on his income, who never lost anything before, rarely drew out over \$10 at a who saw the wheel go around for the sum of \$3,000. The old man, quietly living on his income, who never lost anything before, rarely drew out over \$10 at a time, and a kindly and frugal cashier, well known in Trenton, telegraphed well known in Trenton, telegraphed down to Cape May to know if Mr. was in his right mind, while the keeneyed cashier kept the check unpaid. The denouement had come. A spasm of public virtue struck William H. Walker, special officer of the Stockton, and at the nstance of the urbane Colonel Duffy, proprietor, he printed a broad sheet, big as one side of the Times, with head lines:

The fictitions son of Banker Clews felt outraged. Like Othello, his "occupation" was comparatively gone, but he had a good memory, and his creed was He said to the clerk of a swell simple. hotel: "I never take money from the poor man. I rob the rich; they have already robbed the poor, and I even things up."

OFFICER WALKER'S DISCOVERY. Special-Officer Walker was walking by the Stockton bath-houses the next night after the warning had appeared, when he saw a suspicious-looking man within ten feet of him, hiding behind a bath-house. "Click" went the cock of a Smith & Wesson revolver, and a well directed bullet-hole through his felt hat told him how nearly he had been murdered for his prejudice against bunco sharps. Walker sought his hotel on a dead run nearer dead than alive. He was at the depot 6:50 A. M. next day on his way

"Where are you going so early, Bro-ther Walker?" said the mild-mannered ther Walker?" said the mild-mannered Morris, of the Girard House. "Going," said Walker. "Damn my eves ; do you think I mean to stay in this d-d town a minute longer to make myself an animated target to stop a bunco

bullet? Good morning."
Editor McGrath, of the Wave, then took up the people's battle against the bunco kings, and the weather became so hot for them that Miller and Raymond drove after midnight, at a cost of \$50, in a double team to Mannmuskin station, and were safe in Philadelphia with the balance of their "boodle" by 9 o'clock the next day. Miller boasted that after all expenses were paid he was \$32,000 ahead of the "game."

OPERATIONS AT JACKSONVILLE. sonville, Fia. Here for the bunco men was a sea of Jasper and pavements of gold. Miller had five lieutenants, all trained and well drilled. They would kill a man or scuttle a ship, but they would be true to their amployer. Their "Quaker" safes, ledgers, books of account, imaginary lotteries, in which for the stranger within the gates all prizes were blanks, were safely set up in the neatest cottage in Jackson-ville. The "boss" buncoer and his ville. The "boss" buncoer and his satellites, including Raymond, put up at the Everett House, kept by Benjamin McGinley, who also ran the Kimball House in Atlanta. Benjamin was a bluff, double-breasted southerner, who would

stand no "nousense." Miller fooled him for a month, telling him he was a near relative of Pierre Lorillard's, a New York banker's son, and that his friends were rich tarfmen's sons from Kentucky, who had visited Florida to buy horses for a racing stable. McGin-ley thought nothing too good for them. but some of Benjamin's guests began to

but some of Benjamin's guests began to ery over losses at a queer roulette game, where people drew prizes which were never cashed.

The landlord sent for Albert Read, of the Coast-Line railroad, a competent detective, and told him to investigate the stories. Read, a nimble-witted man of "Ben. affairs, came back and said: these rich men's sons you have made so much of are a nest of bunco thieves." McGinley's rage knew no bounds. He sent up stairs for Miller, who came down, and bowing gracefully demanded to know what McGinley wanted with

"even up things" before long. In some

DOING AN ASTOR. But there was a reason for the wild

explosion of the McGinly wrath. A pleasant, beavy-faced Teutonic-looking man to whom everybody deferred, was stopping at the Everett House. He had taken a great fancy to the well-dressed bunco king. Miller's first purchase, after arranging for a healthy deposit almost every day was seen behind the dashing equippage. The middle-aged, phlegmatic man was William Waldorf Astor, of New York, After a hearty dinner he bad been invited to go u; to Miller's quaint cottage, rich in bric-a-brac and modern adornings, and to help who took care never to tell anybody of him get a lottery ticket cashed. Once printers call a "fat take," and the softroiced millionaire left the and well have been that of Cesar—to demand of you that that man leave Veni, Vidi, Vici—for he first saw and this house." The bunco "goose" was this interesting winter is something Miller represented himself as a son of that "no fellow can find out," but, in the Banker Clews, of New York, ordered two or three cases of wine, said his safe would be down in a few days, with some paintings by the old masters which had school fund." Miller found the atmosphere to the day the paintings by the old masters which had school fund." Miller found the atmosphere to the painting of the pa been presented to him by his uncle, the phere growing too hot for him and leit well-known banker. He paid the rent in between two days, but soon brought up advance with a check on a New York among his old associates and in his No- old haunts in New York. thing was too good on the island for a bad run of luck in New Orleans, after Panker Clews's son, whose financial leaving Jacksonville, and was slightly standing was now so good that he could wounded in the right arm as he made a speedy exit out of a second-story window by a jealous lover, who took no stock in

intended for a city bank. A bar-keeper in a Broadway saloon had been called in to assist the king of the crooked men. William H. Walker, once an appointee and he had of necessity, as flight was needof General Cameron to a Government of | ful and the danger imminent, to entrust When it was safe to return Miller dethe vine-embowered cottage near the old Presbyterian church. One man from Colorado went to see the "pictures" at Miller's, and at the second merry-goround of the roulette wheel he lost \$10, 000, \$2,000 in each and \$2,000 in a sight. They were kent apart for on sight they were kent apart for the distance RALEMAL PAST-FREIGHT LINE TO AND FROM BALTIMORE, PHILA-DELIFIHA, NEW YORK, AND SEATIERN AND WEST-SEATIERN AND WEST-SEATIE 000-\$5,000 in cash and \$5,000 in a New York draft. He had been a candidate for the Unit of State of St for the United States Senate and was so mortified at being taken in by a common sharper that he paid his bill at Congress Hall and made. all and made a straight wake to his ining camp in the far West.

After cleaning up several quiet victims to bunco man ran against a bad snag in the abdomen, and died the next day He expressed no animosity towards his

> the buncoers.
>
> The business has languished since then. A bunco general is born, not made. Miller was the Phil Sheridan in a very bad business and his word was obeyed as implicitly as a slave obeys his



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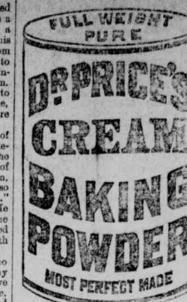
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OUGH CAR TO LYNCHBURG. THROUGH CAR TO LYNCHBURG.

6:00 P. M. Daily, ris Richmons and Petersburg railroad. Arrive Petersburg 6:50 P. M.; leave Fetersburg 7:40 P. M. daily, arriving Norfolk 9:5 P. M. Through car Richmond to Norfolk.

6:00 P. M. Daily, ris Richmond and Petersburg railroad. Arrive at Patersburg 8:50 P. M., connecting with Train No. 1 leaving Petersburg at 7:30 P. M., for Farmville, Lynchburg, Bonnoke, Ponhonius, Briskel, Knoxville, Chattaneogs, and sil points south and west.

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